

Guard and other U.S. government agencies engaged in the provision of this valuable safety service. I also encourage the Administration to continue vigorously its efforts to replace the current inequitable financing system with one that reflects national costs more closely tied to the benefits enjoyed by the users involved.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOROUGH OF RARITAN, SOMERSET COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the people of the Borough of Raritan, Somerset County, New Jersey, as they commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of their community. While Raritan has been incorporated as a self-governing municipality for only fifty years, its history dates back to the 1600's.

The Borough of Raritan is situated on the river bearing the same name, about one mile southwest of Somerville, New Jersey. Early records indicate that in 1846 or 1848 a group of residents gathered to decide upon a name for the village. After some discussion, it was decided to name the village after the Raritan River.

As we look back in time, we find a place rich in history and culture. In 1734, George Middaugh, one of the early settlers, built a tavern at the corner of Glaser Avenue and Granetz Place. This tavern became the first meeting place for the colonists of the village of Raritan. One of the oldest historic houses in Somerset County is also located in Raritan. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, with the first bridge built across the Raritan River, provided excellent transportation for the citizens of Raritan.

In 1844, there were four houses and a gristmill in Raritan. The first store was opened by J.V.D. Kelly, who owned the gristmill. The first Sunday School was established in 1845 in the blacksmith shop on Somerset Street, owned by John A. Staats. Religious services were held for several years at private residences by members of different denominations until the building of the old school-house on Wall Street.

During the ministry of Gulliam Bertholf, and while he was on a missionary tour of north-west New Jersey, the First Reformed Church of Raritan was formed. Records indicate that written material of the church was in the Dutch language and the first record, dated March 8, 1699, is of the baptism of the children of Jeronimus Van Neste, Cornelius Theunissen and Pieter Van Neste. In 1872, a group of people united and formed the Methodist Church and in, 1854, St. Bernard's Church was established.

The year 1850 saw the opening of a new post office for the residents of Raritan. The population of the village at that time was approximately 2,240 people. Additionally, the first school-house was 25 by 36 feet, and two stories high. In December 1871, the school and lot were sold to the Methodist Society. This is just a glimpse of Raritan's development as a community.

The Borough of Raritan also has a very special place in our nation's history. Raritan

has become a landmark of freedom and independence. The Reformed Church is proud of the fact that General George Washington spent the winter of 1779 in a home in Raritan. Another historical fact notes that, in 1778, General Lafayette made his headquarters in the "Cojeman House" in Raritan.

Raritan gave its all to the World War I effort and the sacrifice of the people was acknowledged by the United States Congress when they decided that a ship be built and named after the Borough. The S.S. Natirar (Raritan spelled backwards), was launched at Wilmington, Delaware in 1920. This was a high honor bestowed upon a town, but Raritan received another distinction when President Warren G. Harding signed the Treaty of Raritan at the home of United States Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of Raritan on July 20, 1921, officially ending World War I.

During World War II, thousands of citizens from Raritan also served with distinction and honor and one in particular is remembered each year. Marine Sergeant John Basilone was awarded the first Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroic actions on Guadalcanal. He was later killed in Iwo Jima in 1945. Today, his memory is celebrated by the annual Basilone Parade, held each September.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues, in congratulating the citizens of the Borough of Raritan as they celebrate this historic milestone.

A SALUTE TO THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 150th anniversary of the Women's Rights Movement.

In Seneca Falls, New York in the summer of 1848, the first convention of American women was held. It was there that the women of America officially began their struggle toward empowerment. On the 150th anniversary of the landmark Seneca Falls convention, the history of the United States is indelibly marked with the amazing accomplishments of its women. As Congress prepares to salute the women of our nation on this important anniversary, I would like to take this opportunity to celebrate 150 years of women's achievement.

The Seneca Falls participants, led by women's rights pioneers Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, shared a hopeful vision of the future of women in America. The women came together to demand fair treatment in every aspect of American life. In their Declaration Sentiments, the Seneca Falls women offered a new vision of equality in America: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men and women are created equal."

As women's leaders fought for equal property and voting rights, American women busily achieved in other areas. In 1872, Charlotte E. Ray became the first American woman to graduate law school. In 1916, Jeannette Rankin of Montana became the first woman elected to the Congress of the United States. In 1920, women celebrated a major victory as the 19th Amendment was signed into law, guaranteeing the women of America the right to vote.

American women have displayed remarkable talent in almost every imaginable field of endeavor. Authors such as Louisa May Alcott, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Toni Morrison have contributed great works to American literature. In 1932, Amelia Earhart became the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic Ocean; fifty-two years later, Dr. Kathryn Sullivan became the first woman to walk in space.

One hundred and fifty years after the Seneca Falls convention, we see just how far women have come in America. Today, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor and Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg both sit on the Supreme Court, and Secretary of State Madeline Albright is the first woman to hold that prestigious office. I salute those women, past and present, who fought and continue to fight to achieve their goals of freedom.

THE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1998

HON. JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Mr. BALDACCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Graduate Medical Education Technical Amendments Act of 1998. This bill addresses the serious, albeit unintended consequences of reimbursement changes for Graduate Medical Education residency programs, particularly rural family practice residency programs, resulting from the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

Various adjustments in the Graduate Medical Education program (GME) resulted from last year's Balanced Budget Act (BBA). In an attempt to reign in costs and address a nationwide glut of physicians, reimbursement levels have been capped for all hospitals, including those in rural and underserved areas. While there may be an overabundance of physicians willing to serve in cities like Boston or New York or Los Angeles, towns like Lewiston in my district in Maine lack an adequate number of physicians, especially family practice physicians. The bill that I am introducing with the support of Congressman ALLEN will ensure that rural areas maintain the flexibility needed to react to primary physician shortages. This legislation also clarifies the definition of rural facilities allowed "special consideration" under the GME reimbursement caps. These changes are essential for my state, and for many others around the country.

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 places a cap on the number of residents "in the hospital" as of December 31, 1996, as opposed to the number of residents enrolled in the GME program. Due to instances of residents on leave from the hospital or in training at ambulatory care facilities in the base cost reporting period, many hospitals are facing a lowered cap. This cap does not reflect the true number of residents enrolled in their programs. The problem is acute for family practice residency programs, which rely heavily on site training of their residents.

Also lost in the GME reimbursement changes in the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 is the definition of rural programs given flexibility under the cap. Clarification is needed in order to recognize the innovative programs

being established in many districts in which urban institutions provide a "rural track", training residents to serve in rural communities. The definition of facilities allowed "special consideration" under the cap restrictions should be expanded to include programs that are targeting rural communities, even if the hospital itself is located in a non-rural area. Many small community hospitals offer only one residency program, and these are primarily family practice programs. Those hospitals with only a single residency program should be exempt from the cap in order to allow the facilities the flexibility to adapt to the needs of their community.

Another shortfall of the GME reimbursement changes effects new primary care residency programs which were in the process of expanding their programs to meet the needs of their rural communities when the Balanced Budget Act became law. The published interim final rule arbitrarily utilizes August 5, 1997 as the date by which all new residency programs had to fill their allocation of residency slots. There are programs that were recently accredited which did not have time to meet their full allotment of residency slots. For this reason, the legislation I am introducing today would change the cut-off date to September 30, 1999. These developing programs should be allowed to come to fruition.

Mr. Speaker, similar legislation has been introduced in the other body of my colleagues and friend, Senator SUSAN COLLINS. I ask that Members of the House examine how their rural residency programs will be affected by the GME changes mandated by the Balanced Budget Act, and that they support this legislation which seeks only to give rural communities an opportunity to meet the health care needs of their citizens.

A TRIBUTE TO JOHN E. LOBBIA

HON. FRED UPTON

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, a good friend is retiring in Michigan and I wanted to share a letter that the Michigan delegation sent to John Lobbia, CEO of Detroit Edison Company.

MR. JOHN E. LOBBIA
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, The Detroit Edison Company, 2000 2nd Avenue, Detroit, Michigan

DEAR MR. LOBBIA. On behalf of the entire Michigan Congressional Delegation, it is a great honor for us to wish you a long, healthy, and happy retirement. Congratulations on the completion of an outstanding career.

Under your guidance, Detroit Edison has emerged as a national leader, known for its quality, competitiveness, and innovation. More than two million Michigan homes and businesses count on Detroit Edison for their energy needs. Your success at meeting those demands has helped to power Michigan through its economic renaissance and emerge as one of the nation's most successful states.

But we recognize that many of the milestones of your career occurred outside Detroit Edison. Your unwavering support for a number of civic and community organizations has left an indelible mark on our state. Clearly, your caring and support of our community runs deep—the mark of a true leader.

Again, congratulations on your many years of service to Detroit Edison and to Michigan. With respect and admiration we remain,

Very truly yours,

FRED UPTON,

Member of Congress.

JOHN DINGELL,

Member of Congress.

HONORING LAKESIDE FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Lakeside Family and Children's Services on their Seventy-fifth Anniversary. Lakeside Family and Children's Services has been a shining example of what a community together can accomplish and what effect the selfless service of individuals can have on children.

On October 1, 1998 Lakeside Family and Children's Services will celebrate this special anniversary. The Gala Dinner will be held at the New York Hilton Hotel and Towers, and will celebrate the "Jewels of Lakeside," the children and the families that it serves.

Three individuals deserve special recognition for the care and love they have shown as foster parents. Rufina Rodriguez, Felix and Ingrid Simeon have each provided warm loving homes to children and are being honored by Lakeside for the tremendous service that they have performed. Nothing can be more difficult than to open your life to a child and act as a parent for a short time. Giving your entire heart to the child, who in many cases has gone without the love of a parent for far too long, is one of the most trying experiences an individual can face. Rufina, Felix and Ingrid must be commended for their accomplishment, and for the love that they have given to such deserving children.

Seventy-five years is a very long time for an organization to maintain a high quality service, yet Lakeside Family & Children's Services has accomplished just that. Lakeside was a beacon of light to countless children during the darkest hours of the Depression, a home to children while the world was torn by war, and a launching pad for children today as they reach the 21st century.

When Lakeside first began in 1923 it was an orphanage, providing a home to children who had lost their parents and had no family to turn to. Orphanages played a very important role in that era as many children were left by parents who had to search for work and eke out an existence during one of the darkest times in our nation's history.

Today Lakeside Family and Children's Services provides so much more. Lakeside matches children to foster parents so that a child can have the feeling of a real home. For many fortunate children Lakeside is able to find adoptive parents who take a child in as their own. Lakeside also provides adolescents with group homes and greater chances for independent living. As Lakeside has grown, so have the options available to the children it serves.

Lakeside has also become an active service to children with disabilities. Today, Lakeside

offers residential alternatives for mentally retarded and developmentally disabled children. This specific service shows how the role Lakeside has undertaken has grown over 75 years. Lakeside Family and Children's Services has adapted to the community as our needs change. Today it is as critical to the youths in our community as it was 75 years ago.

Lakeside Family and Children's Services must be commended for the superb job that it has done for our society. Life has changed in many ways over the last 75 years, but one thing has remained constant, the need for caring individuals. Our children are the most vulnerable to the dangers of our society, and are in critical need of the services provided by Lakeside and organizations like it throughout our nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join in honoring Lakeside Family and Children's Services and foster parent honorees Rufina Rodriguez, Felix and Ingrid Simeon. We should encourage more individuals to be like them and to help extraordinary organizations like Lakeside.

REMARKS CONCERNING RULE 30 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND RESTORATION OF THE STENOGRAPHIC PREFERENCE

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 15, 1998

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to introduce legislation that will restore the stenographic preference for depositions taken in federal court proceedings. This bill is similar to S. 1352, which Senator GRASSLEY sponsored on October 31, 1997.

For 23 years, Rule 30 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permitted the use of non-stenographic means to record depositions, but only pursuant to court order or the written stipulation of the parties. In December of 1993, however, the Chief Justice submitted a recommendation pursuant to the Rules Enabling Act that eliminated the old Rule 30 requirement of a court order or stipulation. The revision also afforded each party the right to arrange for recording of a deposition by non-stenographic means.

When representatives of the Judicial Conference testified on the subject in 1993, they could not provide the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property with a single justification for their recommendation. As a result, the Subcommittee unanimously approved legislation, H.R. 2814, to prevent implementation of the change. The full House of Representatives followed suit by passing the bill under suspension of the rules on November 3, 1993.

It is my understanding that the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts and Administrative Practice also held hearings on Rule 30 during the 103d Congress. I believe the members who participated in those hearings received testimony which generated concerns about the reliability and durability of video or audio tape alternatives to stenographic depositions. Then and since, court reporters have complained of increased difficulty in identifying speakers, deciphering unintelligible passages, and reconstructing accurate testimony from